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been a lot of agitation about the Cuban prisoners being released and sent to the United States, we fail to see much about the 21 or 23 American prisoners being held there and we are of the opinion that they should have been released before any of the Cubans and we should ask our Government to take action with regards to these prisoners.

We advocate that there will be no appeasement in either Cuba or Berlin including the associated issues of ground and air access by the United States and our allies to Berlin.

We must realize the strategic value of the naval base in Cuba and the need of it in our defense of the Caribbean Sea, the Panama Canal, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic coast of the United States against the Russian submarines operating in these waters.

We should insist on adherence to the Monroe Doctrine as it would tend to keep the Communists out of the Western Hemisphere and keep the independence and freedom of the Americas protected, which also means that the Red aggression in Cuba must be eliminated and Cuba returned to the community of free nations.

That Red China will not be allowed to become a member of the United Nations as this would be a repudiation of a major feature in the U.S. policy, and if such an act should come about the United States should withdraw from the United Nations.

We should balance, modernize, and stabilize our Armed Forces which calls for increased strength, properly balanced in every category—land, sea, and air.

We should increase our Navy's antisubmarine program, keeping in mind that Russia has nearly 500 submarines, also remembering the Germans had only 57 submarines in the Atlantic during World War II and nearly won the battle of the North Atlantic Ocean.

A positive civil defense program should be established.

We should support the Joint Chiefs of Staff system as this is the most efficient method for overall military planning.

After spending millions of dollars perfecting the Skybolt missile and succeeding with the sixth trial, our Government wants to scrap this missile due to the fact that it takes super aircrafts to carry them to the target, a procedure that General LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff, has advocated for some time; and as per the newspapers there is a move afoot to remove him as Chief of Staff due to his activities in this matter. We are of the opinion that we should continue to manufacture the Skybolt, also retain General LeMay as Air Force Chief of Staff.

We are of the opinion that everyone of the World War I veterans is conscious of the fact that our country is in peril if we do not stop this communistic menace and all red-blooded and patriotic Americans should rally to the aid of our country even to the extent of war.

Again may we offer the above mentioned items for your consideration.

KAI A. KOCH,
Director, National Defense and Security,
Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBR.

Warning on Deficit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1963

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, the Stevens Point Daily Journal of Stevens Point,

Wis., on January 21, 1963, carried a very interesting editorial based on the warning of the Honorable William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. The editorial is as follows:

WARNING ON DEFICIT

As Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, William McChesney Martin, Jr., is closely attuned to matters affecting world currency transactions. He knows the relative strength of the dollar in comparison with other currencies.

Mr. Martin, in a speech to the American Finance Association and the American Economic Association, cited that the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit was disappointing in 1962. Instead of the anticipated deficit of \$1.5 billion, he said, the final tally will probably show the United States well over \$2 billion in the red for last year.

Adding such a large deficit in a year which began with the United States owing more gold to foreign creditors than it possessed, weakens the dollar's standing at home and abroad. Should gold demands by creditors reduce U.S. gold stocks below the Federal Reserve certificate requirement, the dollar almost certainly would encounter devaluation pressures. Only a few billions in gold separate the United States from this prospect.

"Whatever other consequences would follow from a devaluation of the dollar," Mr. Martin warned, "I am convinced that it would immediately spell the end of the dollar as an international currency and the beginning of a retreat from the present world role of the United States that would produce far-reaching political as well as economic effects."

It is not a cheering prospect, but Mr. Martin's warning is likely to be heard again and again throughout this session of Congress. And it should be heeded, especially when money bills affecting U.S. balance of payments come before it.

Anti-Semitism in Russia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1963

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union proclaims itself as the champion of minority rights. Premier Khrushchev boasts that the Soviet Constitution guarantees individual and group liberties. These self-serving declarations are indeed hollow when viewed against the background of anti-Semitism in Russia today. The Soviets have gone beyond the limits of an anti-religious campaign in their treatment of Jews within their own borders. Their tactics have entered into the realm of racism. The anti-Semitic campaign in the U.S.S.R. today is reminiscent of the dark, despotic days of Stalin and Hitler.

The story of discrimination against the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union provides a somber lesson for all peoples of the free world. The emerging nations of Asia and Africa should note the facility with which the Communists resort to racism in pursuit of their goals.

A group of religious leaders of all faiths have made a direct protest to Chairman Khrushchev. Their cablegram was pub-

lished as a full-page advertisement in the New York Times, the Providence Journal, the Washington Post, and the Jersey Journal. This message was echoed editorially in newspapers throughout the Nation. The injustices it chronicles merit reading by all. I include this message as part of my remarks:

PREMIER NIKITA S. KHRUSHCHEV,
The Kremlin, U.S.S.R.:

The Soviet Union declares it is a champion of human dignity and equality. No nation has been more persevering in pronouncing itself a defender of minority rights.

Soviet spokesmen cite your country's constitution, wherein equality of citizens is guaranteed, as proof that religious discrimination is not countenanced in the U.S.S.R. You yourself have said: "The question of a man's religion is not asked in our country. It is a matter for the conscience of the person concerned. We look upon a person as a person."

But what are the facts?

The Soviet Government's persistent enmity to religion is a matter of historical record. While most faiths are permitted bare necessities, such as requisites for worship, sacred literature, theological seminaries and central bodies, their activities are sternly circumscribed. Devout citizens suffer harassment. Nowhere, not even within the walls of church or mosque, is religion secure from surveillance. This is a fact of Soviet life.

It is also a fact that within the narrow framework of permissible religious practice, discrimination is enforced. Jewish citizens of the Soviet Union, numbering close to 3 million, are denied minimal rights conceded to adherents of other creeds.

Hard pressed as they are by blanket restraints, none of the other major religions of the Soviet people, neither the Orthodox, Armenian or Protestant Churches, neither Buddhism nor Islam, have been subjected to the extraordinary disabilities inflicted on Judaism and its followers.

Legally constituted Jewish congregations are isolated from one another. They are forbidden to organize a central body. They are allowed no contact with Jewish religious groups in other countries. Their leaders are singled out for abuse.

Since June 1961, synagogue presidents in six cities have been arbitrarily removed from office; Jewish communal leaders in Leningrad and Moscow have been sentenced to prison for the alleged crime of meeting with foreign visitors to their synagogues.

Scores of synagogues have been closed by the state. The few that remain are served by rabbis who were ordained more than 40 years ago. For more than a generation, Jewish theological seminaries have been banned, except for a lone yeshiva in Moscow, opened in 1956. Its enrollment, never permitted to exceed 20, was reduced to 4 in April 1962.

No Jewish Bible has been printed in 40 years. No articles for Jewish ritual can be produced. This year, for the first time in Soviet history, even the sale of unleavened bread, essential to observance of the Passover, was banned. The prayers of Judaism are said in Hebrew, yet the teaching of that language is prohibited.

Although half a million Jews declared Yiddish as their mother tongue in the Soviet census of 1959, their hundreds of schools, their once-flourishing theaters, have been stamped out. Much smaller ethnic or linguistic groups have schools, theaters, books, and newspapers in their own languages.

These conditions conjure up memories of the anti-Semitic Stalin regime, which you yourself have denounced.

According to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the con-

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stitutions of enlightened countries, freedom of conscience and expression is vested unconditionally in every human being.

Unless the Soviet Government conforms its behavior to this universal standard and to its own professed principles, it forfeits the confidence of all peoples.

When will synagogues and Jewish seminaries be reestablished, imprisoned synagogue leaders set free, the ban on unleavened bread rescinded, ritual articles and Jewish prayerbooks made available?

When will the Yiddish-language institutions that sustained Soviet Jewish culture and education be restored?

When will Jewish congregations, like those of other religions, be enabled to form a central body, to join in fellowship for the continuity of their faith?

The world awaits your response.

By deeds alone, can your Government confirm that the Soviet Union in truth upholds the rights of minorities and the equal dignity of man.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Area Helps Earthquake Victims

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK MACGREGOR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1963

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, last fall the people of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area performed a remarkable act in providing assistance to victims of the major earthquake in Iran. The project is described in the following article from the People to People News of October 1962:

SEND 18,500 BLANKETS TO IRANIAN VICTIMS

A thing called compassion stirred residents of Minneapolis-St. Paul to community action resulting in the collection and shipment of 18,500 blankets to Iranian earthquake victims who are facing winter with no shelter.

It began when a group of Minneapolis citizens—members of people to people—resolved to help Iranian students at the University of Minnesota and at Macalester College, St. Paul, to send aid to their anguished countrymen.

"What shall we do to help?" they asked.

Mrs. Gertrude Swanson, chairman of the Minneapolis People-to-People Committee, called Elmer "Tweet" Tvetene, manager of Pan American Airways in the Twin Cities for advice.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS HELPS

"I'll call you back in 15 minutes," he told Mrs. Swanson. He did and informed her an entire cargo plane would be available in 1 week at Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport bound for Teheran. "Make up your minds what you want to put on the plane," he said.

The people-to-people committee continued to meet for most of that night. They called the Iranian Embassy in Washington and learned that blankets would be the most helpful single item that could be sent on the plane. Thousands were needed.

The committee decided to invite St. Paul and suburban residents to participate in the blankets-for-Iran project.

TWO MAYORS' SUPPORT

Mayor Arthur Naftalin of Minneapolis and Mayor George Vavaoulis of St. Paul issued proclamations on the state of emergency in Iranian earthquake disaster areas and urged

Twin Cities residents to show friendship by donating blankets.

Fire stations were designated as collection depots throughout the area. Firemen enthusiastically participated in the people-to-people effort by folding, sorting, counting, and bundling the blankets as they were brought in by residents of all races, religions, and social groups.

A goal of 10,000 blankets was set. The first 2 days brought in a disappointingly small number of blankets.

Then area radio, television, and the press took up the cause and the blankets poured in. A week later, when the plane was ready to leave, nearly twice as many blankets as the cargo plane could hold had been baled at the old air terminal building. James Grant of WTCN-TV spent many hours writing press releases for the project, using air time to tell residents of the Twin Cities how they could help.

American agencies, such as CARE, are administering distribution of the blankets to the needy in Iranian disaster areas.

A telegram expressing the deep appreciation of the Iranian people was sent to mayors of St. Paul and Minneapolis by Hossein Ghods Nakhai, Ambassador of Iran to the United States.

Nuclear-Age School—New Mexico Students Pursue Knowledge Underground

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 28, 1963

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. Speaker, I include an article by David Nevin which appeared in the January 26, 1963, issue of the Saturday Evening Post referring to the underground elementary school in Artesia, N. Mex. Mr. Vernon Mills, superintendent of the Artesia school district, is to be commended for his foresightedness in initiating the construction of this nuclear-age school. Rosewell architect, Standhardt, demonstrated imagination and ingenuity in his design of this unique structure which has brought high praise from architects and school officials the world over. The construction of this underground school was made possible through the efforts of the city of Artesia together with the Office of Civil Defense. This school was dedicated in June 1962 by the Honorable Stewart L. Pittman, Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Under unanimous consent I insert the following article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

NUCLEAR-AGE SCHOOL—NEW MEXICO STUDENTS PURSUE KNOWLEDGE UNDERGROUND

Betsy Anne Hart, a fourth-grader in Artesia, N. Mex., learned something new at school the other day. "Mother," she burst out when she got home, "did you know there is a room for dead people at our school?"

Having a morgue on the premises is just one of the things that makes Betsy Anne's school unusual. For Abo Public Elementary School, named for a nearby oil formation, is the only school in the Nation which lies entirely underground, and which doubles as a fully equipped fallout shelter.

Abo opened for the first time last fall,

with some 460 pupils. The experiment has attracted considerable interest among both schoolmen and civil defense officials around the country. Some educators have condemned the whole idea out of hand. Others have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. They feel that, taken simply as a teaching plant, Abo deserves high marks for efficiency and interior beauty. But, they wonder, can the school be taken that simply?

From aboveground all that shows of the school is a huge concrete slab, which serves as a playground for the children who go to school beneath it, and the covered walkways which connect three block structures housing the stairwells. These entrances are narrow, dimly lit and painted a dark red. Somehow they seem vaguely threatening.

Inside, however, the building looks like a school, and an attractive school, at that. The central corridor is 14 feet wide, wider than usual, to prevent claustrophobia, and the tiled floors and walls are green balanced with a warmer rose. The fluorescent lighting has a daylight quality. One has no sense of being in a basement or even, save for the lack of windows, of being underground. Automatic air conditioning keeps the temperature at 72° and the humidity at 50 percent. The 18 classrooms, each approximately 28 feet square, are superbly equipped. An air of quiet industry pervades the building, due partly to the insulation of acoustical plaster on the inside and solid earth on the outside, and partly to the somewhat sobering effect the school appears to have on its pupils. On the whole, Abo seems a remarkably pleasant place in which to tackle the three R's.

NUCLEAR SCHOOL

But this is not only a school, it is also a carefully planned fallout shelter, and the children are well aware of the fact. Bedding and survival food for 2 weeks are stored in spare rooms. Two deep wells can supply safe water. There are air filters, an emergency power system, and decontamination showers. If an attack should come during school hours, the school would shelter its own students and those from nearby schools. At any other time, it would accommodate the first 2,160 people to reach it. Then, 1,800-pound steel doors at each entrance would be bolted shut, barring those who came late, the parents, perhaps, of the children inside. Some time this year 2,000 Artesians will spend a night at Abo to test its shelter facilities.

This dual-purpose concept of school construction sprang directly from Artesia's experience with two windowless, but aboveground, schools built in 1959. With its near-desert climate, Artesia switched to schools with solid walls when it found that the rapid heat transference in its old glass-walled buildings made economical air conditioning impossible.

These buildings, designed by architect Frank Standhardt of Roswell, N. Mex., were among the first windowless schools in the Nation. Since then the idea has spread as far as California and Florida. But meanwhile, back in Artesia, the board's thinking had gone a step further.

AN AF BASE IS NEARBY

It had discovered that, with the cold war periodically threatening to turn hot, and with both an important Air Force base and the White Sands Proving Ground uncomfortably nearby, there was not a single building in town which could serve as a public fallout shelter. Since it felt responsible for the safety of its students—and, less directly, for the public in general—the board reasoned: Why not build another windowless school, and this time put it underground?

Architect Standhardt accordingly designed a subterranean structure with 12-inch concrete walls and an overhead slab of 21-inch